

# BRITISH WITHDRAW BEFORE BOER INVASION OF THE CAPE COLONY.

## LADYSMITH HAD NOT YIELDED ON FRIDAY.

Latest Dispatch from General White Was Sent Out of the Besieged City on November 3 by Carrier Pigeon.

Detachment of British Had an Engagement with the Boers on the South—Investment of the Place Admitted.

Exchange of Prisoners Is Effected—News Reaches London in an Official Message from General Buller.



LONDON, Nov. 6.—The War Office is sending the following at 11:40 p. m. yesterday:

"Buller to the Secretary of State for War: Cape Town, November 5, 8:40 p. m. The Commandant at Durban sends the following, received from Ladysmith by pigeon post, dated November 3:

"Yesterday General French went out with the cavalry and field artillery, and effectively shelled the Boer laager, without loss on our side.

"Lieutenant Egleton, of the Powerful, is dead.

"General Joubert sent in Major C. S. Kincaid, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and nine wounded prisoners.

"Eight Boers were sent out on exchange, no others being fit to travel.

"Colonel Brindlehurst, with cavalry, field artillery, the Imperial Light Horse and the Natal Mounted Volunteers, was engaged today with the enemy to the south-west of Ladysmith. The fighting lasted several hours. Our loss was very small.

"The bombardment of Ladysmith continued yesterday and today, many Boer shells being pitched into the town.

"Our troops are in good health and spirits, and the wounded are doing well.

"I think that General French's name is given as a mistake for Brindlehurst."

Mr. Buller-Buller has wired the War Office from Cape Town, under date of Sunday, Nov. 5, 1899, and is published this morning. It is the account of the capture of the Free Staters' camp which Buller mentions.

General Buller's dispatch shows that the Boers and British have fought to the south of Ladysmith and corroborates the news dispatches reporting that General White's force is completely surrounded.

**Difficulties of Getting Aid to the Besieged Force at Mafeking.**

This picture shows the kind of country in which Colonel Baden-Powell, young Cecil, the son of the Premier of Great Britain, and 600 soldiers are besieged. The Boers have broken the railroad and destroyed the bridges south of Mafeking and hence relief expeditions must either make the trip on foot or else delay to repair the railroad.

## COLONSO RESISTS, BUT IS FORCED TO YIELD.

The following news dispatches from Colenso were filed before the evacuation of the town.

Colenso, Nov. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Boers have commenced shelling Colenso, their fire being directed against Fort Wylie, which defends the Tugela bridge.

Colenso, Nov. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Heavy firing is now in progress at Ladysmith, which the Boers are shelling from positions on Gribbleskloof Hill, this side of Ladysmith.

Two trains have just arrived here from Ladysmith. When near Pieters Station, they were fired upon by the Boers, but were not in serious danger. The train guards report that Nordenföldt's quick-fires were used in addition to snipers.

Colenso, Nov. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Boers continue to fire on Ladysmith from the south side, with guns posted between Colenso and General White's camp.

Their fire in the direction of Colenso has not thus far proved wounding.

Colenso, Nov. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Colenso at this hour is threatened by the enemy. His patrols, in advance of their force, 2,000 strong, but without field guns, are marching in an easterly direction to the north of Colenso.

Shots have been exchanged between the Boers and our forces, the latter being driven inward upon the main body.

The British patrols lost one man killed and the Boer patrols lost two.

Colenso, Nov. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Colonial Office announced that no further information had been received regarding the retirement of the British forces from Colenso, and that the reported rising of the Basutos had not been confirmed.

## BOER CAMP LOST IN SHARP FIGHT.

British Detachment Sallies Out of Ladysmith and Surprises and Routs the Free Staters at Bester's Hill—Equipment Captured.

By Joseph S. Dunn.

The Journal's Special Commissioner with the British Forces in Natal. (Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

The following dispatch from the Journal's correspondent at Ladysmith, was sent after the town had been cut off from communication with the east. Mr. Dunn undoubtedly got his dispatch through the Boer lines by going to a telegraph station. It has been delayed in transmission, probably by loss of official business, which has the right of way.

LADYSMITH, Nov. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Boers moved nearer to our position and mounted guns in fresh places.

Meanwhile the big naval guns were moved to a more favorable position near the town on a ridge commanding some Boer batteries.

At 6 o'clock this morning General White gave orders for the bombardment of the enemy.

The hall was opened by the bluejackets, and the Boers replied vigorously. They fired well, and some of our men were hit.

The artillery duel lasted for several hours. The Boers had dragged one forty-pounder into an excellent position, and had replaced their damaged and disabled guns. They also erected a new battery on a hill to the northwest of the town, four miles away.

The morning was beautifully bright and clear. The first shell from the bluejackets got home on the ridge, and the Boers answered immediately. The cannonading was terrific. Our men got the range quickly and fired three as rapidly as the enemy.

This artillery work occupied the attention of the Boers, and enabled General White to achieve his main purpose, which was the capture of one of the Boer camps behind Bester's Hill. It had been evident to all in the camp at an early hour that some important enterprise was to be attempted.

The first inkling of what was taking place was the sound of firing in the direction of the Boers' new hill position, four miles to the west. The troops selected for the work were the Lancers, the Hussars, the Naval Carbineers and the Natal Border Rifles.

They left at dawn, accompanied by a field battery. General French was in command. He got the force within striking distance before they had an idea of what was in store for them. By 10:30 o'clock in the morning the whole military position was clearly developed. General Joubert's main force was occupying two positions east of the town, one on the ridge where the forty-pounder was still silently replying to our fire, the other on Umbuluzi Hill. Our field artillery were supporting the cavalry and infantry. The latter were not yet in action.

The Natal field guns were engaged with the Boer guns at Repworne farm, while our heavy field guns were replying to the camp's battery on Umbuluzi Hill.

At this hour (10:30 a. m.) there was a temporary cessation of the artillery fire all around, but the guns of the Free Staters were heard in the direction of Bester's Station. The boom of guns also was heard along the south side, as if an engagement of some sort in the vicinity of Colenso, as the enemy did not attack us.

The Boer division which we were after was in a well-chosen position. The camp, a large one, was surrounded with the usual hedges and other obstructions. Bester's Hill itself was well fortified.

The first intimation that the Boers received of our intentions was at 10 o'clock in the morning. When our guns opened on the camp. Their guns replied with some spirit, but were badly served and did no damage. Our guns rained shells upon the camp. Forty-two burst in the midst of the troops in a few minutes, inflicting terrible loss and creating a panic.

The British cavalry, which had been working steadily around the hill, suddenly dashed in and stormed the laager. They drove everything before them. The enemy fled precipitately, leaving several dead and wounded.

The entire camp and equipment fell into our hands, and a complete victory was achieved. The Boers were well drilled and gallantly carried out execution.

This success will upset the Free Staters' plans and possibly prevent them from giving further trouble in that direction.

## THEY GIVE \$5,000; HERE THEY GAVE

Here are the sums Americans have contributed for the purchase and equipment of the British ship Maine, which is to do service in South African waters during the Boer war. Here, also, are the sums contributed by the same persons to the hospital, food and work at large of the United States during the war with Spain. The comparison is interesting:

British ship, American War.

Frank L. Gardner	\$2,000
John Hay Hammond	5,000
H. J. King	5,000
Wm. K. Vanderbilt	2,500
P. E. Singer	2,500
P. J. Curtis	2,500
James R. Keene	2,500
J. S. Morgan & Co.	2,500
Mr. Chas. H. Sanford	1,250
Mr. A. Drexel	1,250
Henry A. Buttes	1,250
E. W. Whitte	1,000
August Meyer	1,000
Sergeant Duff Company	1,000
August Belmont	1,000
D. O. Mills	1,000
J. Seligman	500
Mr. Bruce Inay	500
Mr. Burns	500
Mr. Adair	500
Mr. Mary E. Schenley	500
Mr. P. Grae	500
Mr. Forbes Leith	500
Mr. Bradley Martin	500

\$5,000

## BRITISH LOSSES ARE REPORTED LARGER.

Durban, Natal, Nov. 5.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The official roll call shows that 843 members of the Gloucestershire regiment and of the Royal Irish Fusiliers are missing as the result of the engagement on Farquhar's Farm.

Thirty-two members of the Gloucestershire regiment, ten members of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and two members of the Natal Mounted Infantry were found killed. Between seventy and one hundred escaped and returned to Ladysmith, whether one hundred or fifty wounded have been brought.

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## NO TRAINS RUNNING NORTH OF STORMBERG.

Cape Town, Nov. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A dispatch from Stormberg, Cape

## THORNGREETS SCHLEY IN AN ATLANTA CHURCH.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley Make a Most Favorable Impression in Georgia.

Atlanta, Nov. 5.—Rear Admiral Schley spent a restful day compared to that of feverish activity yesterday. At 11 o'clock he attended worship at St. Philip's Episcopal Cathedral, hearing a sermon by Bishop Cleland Kitchell Nelson. An immense crowd thronged the church.

The Admiral dined at the Kimball House, and in the afternoon was driven to points of interest around the city by a delegation from the Royal Arcanum. Late in the afternoon he visited his cousin, Judge J. Schley Hook, of Rawson street.

Many of the distant relatives of the hero were present, and the occasion was the nature of a family reunion. The Admiral and Mrs. Schley made a most favorable impression.

The party departed to-night for Birmingham.

## BROOKLYN POLITICIAN ROBBED BY FOOTPADS.

Hotel Manager Banks Also Attacked in Brooklyn by a Highwayman, Whom He Knocks Down.

J. O. Banks, manager of the St. Charles Hotel, reported to the police yesterday that he was walking along Nostrand avenue, near Myrtle avenue, at 4 a. m. yesterday, when a man sprang out of a doorway and pointed a revolver at his head. Banks struck the man, knocked him down and ran.

A well known Brooklyn politician, whose name the police are withholding, was assaulted by three highwaymen and robbed of \$200 in diamonds and gold jewelry, at 3 a. m. yesterday. As the thieves were taking away his roll of bills the man snatched at it and tore in two a \$20 bill. This is the only clew the police have to the robbers.

## RUNAWAY ROADSTER AND SADDLE HORSE IN COLLISION.

Rider Was Unhorsed in Central Park Bridle Path—Harnessed Horse Had to Be Shot.

A valuable horse attached to a runaway, owned and driven by Martin L. Schwartz, of No. 114 East Eighty-first street, ran away yesterday in Central Park at Ninth street and the Drive and dashed into a horse ridden by Arthur Herschman, of No. 28 West Twenty-fifth street.

Mr. Herschman fell in the comparatively soft gravel of the path and escaped serious damage. Mr. Schwartz's horse was so badly injured that it had to be shot. The runaway was caught by a policeman, and Mr. Schwartz's vehicle and that of John Gilligan, of No. 611 East Eighteenth street, all three men exchanged cards and no arrest was made.

## MAD WOMAN ROUTS GUESTS IN A HOTEL DINING ROOM.

Lively Struggle with an Unidentified Stranger in a Mount Holly House.

Mount Holly, N. J., Nov. 5.—A well-dressed woman, whose identity is unknown, is under restraint here. She appeared at the Mount Holly Hotel, called the dining room of the Washington House to-day while dinner was in progress and created a scene. She demanded a room, and when Proprietor Benjamin W. Seeley refused it, owing to her apparent mental state, she struck him in the face.

Policeman Thompson was called in. He tried to take the woman from the hotel, but she attacked him. The guests fled from the dining room and took to their heels. The policeman called on a couple of men to aid him, and with their assistance he conducted the woman to the police station.

## MARRIAGE IN LAST JULY JUST BECOMES PUBLIC.

Society Couple of New Brunswick, N. J., Were Wed on a Vacation Trip.

It became known in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday that Dr. Joseph F. Bradley and Miss Ella Angelina Travers, both well known in society there, had been secretly married in New York last Summer.

The discovery was made by a surprise among the friends of the young couple.

The marriage took place last July in the home of the bride's cousin, Miss Fox, of No. 25 Ash street, New York.

They decided to keep the news of their marriage secret, and on their return to New Jersey mentioned it to their most intimate friends.

## MRS. MAUD BOOTH TELLS OF PRISON LEAGUE'S WORK.

Tells Church, Folk of the Great Need of Aiding Discharged Convicts.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, spoke in Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, last evening on the work accomplished by the Prison League for discharged convicts.

She said there was a time when she had known nothing of the great need of these men and women, and when she had been left to drift back into their old ways of living, but since she had taken up the work of the Prison League, the need of these people had become a burden more and more impressed upon her.

"We must arouse ourselves," she said, "to the responsibility of inspiring hope in these men and women, and to the hope that will make them strong of heart and brain and muscle and hand, so they will be able to break again into darkness and despair."

## BOY 'HUSTLES' TO STARVE.

Waif from Massachusetts Declares That His Mother Bade Him Leave Home.

A boy, tired and hungry, walked into the West Forty-seventh street police station last night and asked to be given a place to sleep. He said he was twelve years old, sixteen years old, and had left his home at No. 22 Ash street, Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, having just enough money to reach this city.

He had hoped to get work here, but had been unable to find either employment or food. He left home, he said, in temporary hope, but the real star of hope and love that will make them strong of heart and brain and muscle and hand, so they will be able to break again into darkness and despair."

## PERU INSURGENTS BEATEN.

Lima, Peru (via Galveston, Texas), Nov. 5.—The Government received official dispatch to-day announcing the complete defeat and rout of the insurgent command, General Durand, at Eximano, capital of the department of that name, 180 miles northeast of Lima.

The insurgents lost many men killed and wounded, as well as a large quantity of arms and ammunition and many horses. The number of prisoners taken by the Government force was large. General Durand and his brothers managed to escape, but their defeat is regarded as a death blow to the revolutionary movement.

## SHORTER TERM AND THE MAYOR.

Frank Moss Outlines Some Charter Changes Which the Mazet Committee Will Probably Urge in Its Report.

## Majority of All Financial Bo. to Be Elected Officials rectly Responsible to Vo of the City.

Mazet Will Recommend:

1. Two-year term for the Mayor.
2. Mayor to be eligible for re-election.
3. Mayor to advise and direct commissioners.
4. Mayor to have the power of removal at all times.
5. A single-chambered Municipal Assembly.
6. Majority of all financial boards to be elected officials.
7. Borough presidents to be abolished or given greater duties and responsibilities.

Frank Moss, counsel of the Mazet committee, has prepared a 6,000-word "statement" of the "most important points developed" by the committee.

It is addressed to Chairman Mazet and is a sort of preliminary report of the committee, though a greater part of it is devoted to denunciation of Tammany, the city officials and Mr. Croker. There is, too, a defense of the committee's plan of procedure and a few suggestions for legislation to meet alleged evils. Mr. Moss says: "We have never lost sight of the fact that the primary purpose of the investigation was to furnish to the Legislature definite information concerning the operation of public offices in the city of New York, revealing the abuses existing there, and indicating measures for relief."

He defends the calling of Mr. Croker early in the investigation and says the whole inquiry centered about his evidence, which was "the text of the sermon." He says: "Those who have said that our investigation was discursive or scattering have not understood the plan and the purpose of it."

The police for not closing the pool rooms.

Commissioner Keating for paying street car conductors of employees who had been dismissed.

The Bridge Commissioner for laying out a bridge where a franchise already granted locates it.

John Morrissey for running for Register in Kings county in the face of Donnell's testimony that he paid Gray money for "influence."

Commissioner Davidson and Holman for "forcing upon the people the Ramapo contract in defiance of an overwhelming and angry popular disapproval."

The Building Department for irregularities and the Municipal Assembly for the building code.

City officials for giving all architectural work to one firm of architects.

The Dock Commissioners for "giving out \$700,000 worth of work to personal friends of theirs without public competition."

Charities department officials for increasing salaries of employees who are already paid \$100 a day.

John D. Crimmins for not having conducted an investigation into the alleged contract for Rapid Transit and for Ramapo construction.

The relief of the Department for allowing contractors on streets to impede travel and certain work to be prolonged by the notorious indolence and inefficiency of laborers.

City officials for "improvements projected in the county of Queens involving enormous expenditures," and for the relief of the Department for the increase of vice and disorderly resorts.

The excuse for all these things is found, he declares, only in "Mr. Croker's text."

The text is the importance of the legislation which the final report of the committee will recommend. It says: "In the present government of New York City each Commissioner is a little king in his own district. He has the most extraordinary and tremendous powers. The Commissioners were not elected, and therefore they do not represent the people. They are not controlled by any elected officer. The Municipal Assembly has not proved to be any practical or useful check upon them. The relief would seem to include shortening of the Mayor's term to two years; his being eligible for re-election; his being controlled by law to advise and direct his Commissioners; and his having the power to remove them throughout his term."

A single-chambered Municipal Assembly is needed, rather than a double one; and the financial boards should contain a good working majority of elective officials.

"Borough Presidents should be abolished, or have increased responsibilities and duties."

Mr. Moss adds in explanation of these recommendations: "It would seem to be the part of wisdom, while maintaining a government in which the power and responsibility are centralized, and can be easily determined, to put that central power where it cannot quibble about its duties and where it must submit with reasonable frequency to the approval or disapproval of the people."

In the charter Mr. Moss agrees with suggestions already made by Mr. Croker and other Tammany officials.

## CALL ON VOTERS TO MAKE RAPID TRANSIT CERTAIN.

President Orr Says Adoption of Constitutional Amendment To-morrow Will Insure It.

This will be a crucial week for rapid transit. With the passing of the constitutional amendment hanging fire, and the coming decision on the argument in favor of reducing the contractor's bond from \$15,000,000 to possibly \$5,000,000, the future of rapid transit will soon be determined.

Alexander E. Orr, president of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, feels very strongly the necessity of calling the attention of voters to the importance of the constitutional Amendment No. 2, separating the debts of the counties of Greater New York from the city debt.

On this subject Mr. Orr said yesterday: "Nothing could be of more importance to all those persons in this city who have the interest of rapid transit at heart than the attention by the voters on next Tuesday of the second of the constitutional amendments which are to be voted upon at that time."

"If adopted, I believe it will make rapid transit in New York a certainty."

## \$20 and \$30 Overcasts, rain lined at \$5.00, 200-275 Flatbush ave., Brooklyn. Cameron's picture outside.